Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as seco class matter.

TERMS PER YEAR. Weark democrats to bear in mind and select the own state paper when they come to take subser! tions and make up clubs. Agents making up clubs send for any informatic desired. Addess THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINE L

## TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893.

Boom the encampment.

Open the world's fair on Sunday.

IF BISMARCK should prove a boodler at this late day. France would forget her own scandal with alacrity. The French can forgive anything and anybody but BISMARCK.

Pensioners in particular and the publie in general will be pleased to learn that the president intends to have the pension bureau conducted on strict business principles, and that he will not appoint a "demagogical politician" for commissioner. Politics has made our pension system a national reproach, and rendered necessary stringent measures to secure reform.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean celebrated its twenty-first birthday yesterday in state with colored printing and a mammoth edition. The Ocean has had some hard struggles, but it has won a victory from adversity, and is today one of the great papers of the land. It is clean, wholesome and enterprising, and but for its false | c ty duly appreciate it. economic teachings a model newspaper.

THREE more of the Panama canal boodlers have been found guilty of bribery and accepting bribes. This result had been anticipated by all who had followed by t while in the abstract his argument time? It is the ordinary understanding the evidence. These convictions will ha sa certain plausibility we cannot agree that they can, and we do not believe that doubtless do much to quiet the political eit her with his theory or with his appliferment in France and are not at all un- tio a of it to the facts. There is, of course. hold otherwise. No law to compel men to likely to mark the end of all presecutions. a g reat difference in the opportunities of Perhaps it is just as well for France that, | me a and of legislatures, but there is also the principals in the infamous affair hav- a , treat difference made in the use of ing been brought to book, further agita- opp ortunities. GRANT believed that the tion should be avoided.

THE New York Post of the 22d is guilty of the following cruelty to the before and after dinner speaker of the metropolis: MR. DEPEW AT BUFFALO, MR. DEPEW IN TODAY'S

Suppose Mr. CLEVELAND The country is full of two years while the demo- of the railways to each here will be a paralysis of been for five years, 6 0 w tion of Mr. CLEVSLAND taken if from May to De-

even here in Indianapolis, where they sell | MA & will examine the record more closely almost as low as good apples. However, he will admit this Europe promises a successful market for | T he state board of charities law is one the grange planter. The Earl fruit com- of the greatest reform measures ever pany of California has been testing the pas sed in this or in any other state. It London market. The first shipment ar- has served as a great bulwark of defense rived in splendid condition, the cranges to the management of the institutions were pronounced the finest ever received and to the democratic party from all unand the prices paid averaged \$3.50 per just charges made against them. It has box. This was considered a good price | kep t the institutions pure and wholesome. by the California shippers.

The election laws of Indiana are gradually getting in their work on the vote buyers in a way that is very likely to prove depressing to their industry. Thursday an "eminently respectable" republican of Rochester was convicted of an attempted bribery and sent to jail for ten days. He had failed to get his case before the federal court and as the evidence was conclusive his conviction followed. A few more such results and Indiana will cease to be known 38 the most corrupt state in the unionan unenviable reputation given to it by DUDLEY, WOODS, CHAMBERS et al.

ans, without any such horrible spur to contest and the Eastern insane hospital its own, as for example, if a man action as that which New Hampshire has linvestic ation. Where is another legisla- enlists in the army be cannot withhad, long since abolished the county avail ture the t made such a record? tem and the results have eminently just fied that action. The older states of the tunities! Did it improve them? The necessity of the case, but no such rule has union must follow the example of Indiana democra tic state platform of 1892 indorsed ever before been suggested as to private If they would avoid Strafford county hor- the tax I aw and promised its influence to corporations, and there is not the slightest

Ir seems as if day were at last breaking in Henry county. The ring which has so long plundered the taxpayers of that county is in hard luck. Judge BUNDY has decided that the books and records must be exposed to public view, and before long the people will learn how their money has been expended. This is a good deal. When those books are the people will see bow have been robbed and then they can get their revenge. The Henry county rottenness has largely grown out of the failure of the commissioners to comply with the law requiring them to publish their allowances. This to one of the wisest laws on the statute books, though it is not observed in any considerable number of counties of the Lived up to in good faith it would render unnecessary such proceedings as those taken at New Castle and prevent the waste of public funds.

lagislature to prohibit vivisection. One by the great producing masses." It told or two states have laws of this kind, and It is to be hoped that the time is not had "given them the eight-hour law, the far distant when similar laws will be law to prevent blacklisting, the law prefound on the statute books of every state | venting 'plu ck-me stores,' the law for the In the union. Vivisection is nothing more protection of miners, and the laws that norless than the wanton torture of helpless | make it im possible for Pinkerton deanimals, and is revolting to every person | tectives to ar rest and slay laboring men in of humane instincts and refined sensibili- Indiana." I very one of these laws was ties. That it is practiced in the name passed in 18 89. In the legislature of 1893 and for the alleged benefit of science does | the lieutenan t-governor and the commitnot alter the fact of its brutality and | tee refused to allow the senate to vote on of value to mankind was to be learned through this process has long since been secretained. It is demonstrable, indeed, These things were demanded -- were little about it. We never made "frequent that science has gained little, if anything, pledged. In addition to them a legisla- reference to the profit of the legal proby experiments in vivisection. It has ture might reasonably discover some fession," etc. We never suggested anyserved and serves little if any other needed reforms for itself.

prohibited by law.

"The Sentinel's" World's Fair Edition. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Indiana world's fair commission held in the state house Saturday morning THE SENTINEL's idea to include a world's fair feature in the spring edition was unanimously approved, and it was voted that facilities for distributing the edition to visitors during the fair be provided. The commissioners also instructed the executive officer to purchase a large engraving for the edition.

The enterprise and foresight of THE SENTINEL in embarking in an undertaking that the state had failed to make provision for was applauded.

THE SENTINEL'S edition, which now includes the world's fair feature, will be one of the most complete and authentically correct statistical reviews of the city and state that has ever been issued, and in point of numbers it will be greater by 500 per cent, than all other editions of this kind that has been attempted.

From the point of illustrative excellence it will be as fine as artistic skill can make i t, as neither pains nor expense is being s pared. From the manner in which o rders are coming in for this edition it is a pparent that the business men of the

Opportunities of Legislatures. Our esteemed friend Mr. ZIMMERMAN or esents to our readers this morning his vi ews of the failure of the last legislature, was to conduct a war was to fight. He under contract to perform work may be mac is the opportunity if none came to punished for breach of contract by judghim . It was his aggressiveness that gave | ment for damages, and in some cases him the opportunity to win every victory specific performance of the contract may from | Belmont to Vicksburg, that gave | be ordered. In the latter case if the him, steady promotion to the point where | party directed to do a thing should re-

the president and the nation recognized fuse the court would direct an ofis elected. \* \* In the business, and the relations hir as as the great leader. The difference ficer of the court to do it in his behalf. So erats are striving to get other, east of Chicago, are be tween the legislatures of 1889 and 1893 of the senate, better than they have is that the one improved its opdid means that the growth of comber we do not have no t. Leaving out of consideration Buffalo shall stop for two phenomenally presperous the stallot law and the school book law the | legislature of 1889 still did more and | CALIFORNIA like Florida has been suffer- bet ter work than any legislature that preing a glut of the orange market. Oranges | ced led it, and far more than the legislature bring but a small price. This is noted of 1893, and we think that it Mr. ZIMMER-

> It b as allayed the fears of the people. It has improved the whole administration of corr ections and charities in the state. It revi sed the laws for apprenticeship of orpha as, provided laws for humane in spectors, boards of children's guardiar is, homes for indigent old won ren, and for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It prohibited the sale of tobaca to children under sixteen years of age. It provided for night schools and free 1 indergartens. It reorganized the state l ibrary and put it on an equality with the lose of our neighboring states. It passed the eight-hour labor law. It

passed a wholesome law for the inspection | ceedings is announced? If he holds this of min es and the suppression of "pluck-THE New Hampshire board of health | me sto res." It repealed the outrageous | process of the court had been served and has been investigating the fire in the Straf- republican "intimidation law" of 1881. ford county almshouse where forty insane It pass ad the anti-Pinkerton law, exclud- evade that process, but even that theory people were burned to death. It finds ing the se mercenaries from Indiana. It that no protection was offered in case of created the live stock sanitary commission. | to a point that if ever reached heretofore fire and adds that the same condition of It refus ided the school bonds, saving the has certainly not been commonly known affairs exists in every county in the state \$1 17,000 per annum in interest. It to be reached. The government has The report concludes with a vigorous con- sternly refused to "whitewash" anybody from necessity enforced such a doctrine demnation of the county system. Indi- or anything, both in the Rav-Carpenter with regard to certain contracts of

secure the taxation of greenbacks and of possibility that such a rule could be eninterstate commerce. The state board of forced. If Judge Ricks should decide it tax com missioners recommended that to be the law, and should be upheld by the congress; be memoralized as to both, and supreme court, the legislative department the legis lature did nothing. The state | would unquestionably make it not the law beard of ax commissioners, in obedience at the earliest opportunity. The idea of to law, re commended certain amendments | compelling any man to continue in an emto the tax law, and the senate smothered ployment that is for any reason distasteful the bill it i committee after it had passed to him is utterly repugnant to all Amerithe house. The platform indorsed the can theories of freedom and the natural Australias : ballot law and declared in rights of man. "Life, liberty and the favor of "maintaining it intact." The pursuit of happiness" are more sacred than legislature made one dangerous amend- any importance of transporting freight or ment of it : and smothered in committee passengers, and they will always remain tration act. the "wate hers" amendment, which was so in this country. pecis illy objectionable. The platform declared"s inswerving devotion to the interests of pulplic education," including "the higher institutions of learning and free public libr aries," and the legislature manifested its ( levotion by cutting the purchase fund of the state library in two. The platform w as specially explicit as to labor interests. It commended "organization of of lawyers, and proceeds thus: the indust rial classes," and declared its A null is pending in the Pennsylvania intention 'in all future contests to stand workingmen 1 that the democratic party eruelty. It is safe to say that whatever labor laws until the railroad lobby approved then . A primary election law was much 113eded. None was passed, the law would be passed and said very

purpose than to gratify the cruel instincts Mr. ZIMMES MAN partially recognizes the and if any such remark was made in our of men in whom a little learning has not evil in his remarks about the lobby. local columns (and we know of none) it

and who find rare enjoyment in witness- First, by "fixing" the committees, and of numerous senators on the newspaper ing the sufferings of helpless creatures. second, by "fixing" the rules. It concen- profession in connection with this law. No state or nation can be regarded as trates the power in the hands of a few The Times further says: really civilized in which vivisection, the men whom it can rely upon. Is there no death penalty, corporal punishment in way of stopping this? Is there no way penal and reformatory institutions and in which it may be insured that the mathe flogging of children in schools are not jority in the legislature shall at all times be able to govern? That is the great legislators opposed to it, making many of problem to which we have invited atten- them feel unfriendly to it if nothing tion. We cannot afford to maintain lobby more. government in Indiana, and we have it just the same in republican and democratic tegislatures. There will always be lobbies, but unless some way is found to | cally. The Times proceeds: prevent them from tying the hands of legislative majorities our talk of popular government is absurd. We need some method of preventing the abrogation of the constitution by parliamentary law.

The Toledo Cases. The reports concerning the proceedings in the U. S. courts at Toledo, for the restraint of boycotting or striking railroad men, have been so conflicting that it is difficult to form a just estimate of their legal significance. In such a case, a very slight misapprehension of the facts, or a slight change in the words used, might make a very great difference in the appearance of the matter. Probably the case will be rendered clearer by Judge Ricks' decision in the contempt proceedings, but until it is we have either a novel and apparently absurd application of law. or a misunderstanding of the position of the court. It is an elementary principle of law that any conspiracy to do an unlawful act is unlawful. Under the provisions of the interstate commerce law it is quite possible that a general agreement employes of a road to refuse to receive freight from another road may be an unlawful act, but if so it is only because the men hold the relation of employes to the road. If they retain that relation they cannot well refuse to do work that their employer is obliged by law to do.

But can they suspend the relation at any any court in the country would venture to accept or retain any kind of work can be enforced, no matter whether made by courts or by legislatures, but at the same time it must be remembered that persons in case the process of the court has attached while a party is in the relation of employe, he would undoubtedly have to obey the court so long as the relation continues, and he may possibly be liable in damages if by a discontinuance of his work the employer is injured. But we do not believe that under those circumstances a judge can prevent the employe from resigning his position. Whatever argument might be made in favor of such power, it is certainly not practicable to make men work if they refuse. You may do it in penitentiaries, but it will never be possible to

Nevertheless, it seems to be the impression of men who ought to understand the situation that Judge Ricks is attempting this most absurd undertaking. Chief ARTHUR would appear to be in a position to understand the issues, and he expresses his views thus:

If men are not at liberty to quit work when at any time it suits their convenply to railroad companies and deny them the right to discharge a man at any time they choose without consulting his convenience or comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employe.

"If." But does the court hold that? Will there be any certainty that he does until his decision in these contempt prohe can, of course, hold it only because the a resignation would be an attempt to would be an extension of a legal principle draw at will, but must be regularly dis-Did tt e legislature of 1893 have oppor- charged. This is founded on the absolute

The Furnished Light.

As we expected, the Delphi Times when it undertakes to specify the instances in which THE SENTINEL has gone wrong shows that its facts are all fancies. It explains that the "certain well-law-protected class" to which it referred was the class

THE SENTINEL was possessed of certain hobbies, verging on manias. It was clamorous for a law repealing the infamous Grubbs libel law, but it felt it incumbent upon itself to assume-if you please-a dictatorial position with the senate, presuming that it could bulldoze it into fabut that its frequent reference to the profit to the logal profession to have the Grubbs law remain in force had much to do with poisoning the minds of the "certain well-law-protected ciass" above re-

ferred to. There is probably no democratic paper in Indiana that said less about the amendment of the Grubbs libel law than THE SENTINEL. We took it for granted that thing of the sort in our editorial columns, softened the taint of ancestral savagery, How does a lobby control a legislature? must have been called out by the assault points.

THE SENTINEL had a hobby for an appropriation to the G. A. R. encampment, and although the democratic country press was almost a unit against it THE SENTINEL questioned the motives of the

THE SENTINEL certainly did no such thing editorially, and we think no one can cite any instance in which it did lo-

And when the ballot law came up for discussion, before final action, Senators PARKER, McHugh et al. were arraigned personally in the columns of THE SENTI-NEL and maligned. This was greatly to the detriment of the country press. The Times honestly believes that the cause of the senate's action on the Williams bill was that many of its members were smarting under the whip THE SENTINEL used so

dexterously and disastrously. This is pure imagination. Senator PARKER was never "arraigned" in THE SENTINEL at any time. We think his name was never mentioned in the editorial columns but once, and that on March 4, when we said that the workingmen did not hold him responsible for the holding back of the co-employes' liability bill, No arraignment was made of McHuen until the same date and in the same connection. The legislature adjourned March 6. The Williams bill had been passed long before. And again:

Does THE SENTINEL imagine that its personal assault upon "Windy BILL CULLOP" was to the interest of the country press? Most certainly not, nor to its disadvantage either. We have never imagined that Mr. Cultor was a personage who was of the slightest importance to the country press or any other press. The assault referred to was upon the appropriation bill reported by Cullop, which was an outrage, and which was corrected in many of

its worst features by the legislature. The Times does not blame the legislature for not always sustaining THE SENTI-NEL's position. Its shift on the appointso rapid that no one could keep company with it.

No one asked the legislature to sustain THE SENTINEL'S position. It is amply able to do that for itself. It had but one position as to the appointive power, and that was that the power should be given to the governor by the democrats in the legislature, but not by a minority of democrats aided by republicans. In conclusion the Times says:

THE SENTINEL brazenly confesses that it is not an adviser, but a dictator. It does country press, which is in close touch with | jured by heavy log falling across his side. them. On all state questions of a political character it has acted as with the | nell's farm, cut across forehead, probably legislature and has sought to mold opin- fatal. ions for the country editors. The Times s sorry to say that too many of them are bound down by a false recognition of pre- ulars could not be learned. tended superiority by virtue of its being a

daily state paper. This is almost too much when the Times prints at the same time, and in the same article, our statement, "THE SENTINL has never dictated to any one and never attempted to." We submit further that it is a trifle inconsistent to wind up a statement of our differences with the legislaenforce penitentiary discipline on free ture by a statement that we have acted "as with the legislatura" "on all state questions of a political nature." We certainly condemned the apportionment bill, and also the house's action on the appointing power bill. Neither do we see any occasion for the Times insulting the country editors by saying that they are "bound down" to THE SENTINEL in any way. The country press of Indiana is as independent as any in the Union, and ience, then certainly the same rule will ap- | THE SENTINEL has never "sought to mold opinions for the country elitors" any more than for any one else. It advocates what it believes to be right and tries to convince its readers of the correctness of its views; and there are few newspapers in Indiana that do otherwise. If the Times is defending the legislature merely to show that it is not dominated by THE SENTINEL we will furnish it a certificate of complete independence at any time. But it may be added here that THE SENTINEL never said anything worse about the legislature than the Times' statement that the legislature defeated the amendment to | ing Green and the surrounding country. the Grubbs bill and amended the ballot The storm was in the nature of a cyclone law in order to spite THE SENTINEL. If at Bowling Green. The roofs of between

were worse than we had imagined. ET CETERA.

JOHANN MOST has broken loose again. He wants the priests to go to heaven, the politicians to the other place, and let the

anarchists have the earth. FATHER J. J. NOURI, the Armenian priest who recently described his discovery of Noah's ark, has been committed to an insane hospital in California.

THOMAS M. BAYLY, a highly esteemed gentleman residing near Shady Side, in Northamptom county, Virginia, while attending President Cleveland's inauguration contracted a severe cold which resulted in pneumonia and ended in death.

JUSTICE JACKSON, the latest addition to the U.S. supreme court bench, delivered his first opinion in his new office Monday. It was in affirmation of a decision by the circuit court for Southern New York in a case arising under the customs adminis-

SENATOR FRANK PALMER of North Dakota says, relative to the statements along the route evidences of the storm put about reflecting upon Senator Roach, | could be seen. Many farm houses were that the latter has for fourteen years heroically stood arraignment for another, for whom he first sacrificed his fortune and

afterward his reputation. THOMAS ALLEN, who served under Wellington in the war with Napoleon and under Gen, Scott in the Mexican war, and who enlisted at the age of seventy-two for | and so great was the force of the wind that service in the civil war, is still living at the age of 103 years in Tyler county, West Virginia. Mr. Allen is what may be appropriately called an old veteran.

Tue grand duke and the grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz will celebrate the vorable action. The Times has no doubt fiftieth anniversary of their marriage June | mail, some of which was found two 28. A present will be made to them by their subjects, and all the former inhabitants of the little principality are expected to send contributious to Neustrelitz for the and their stock, valued at \$5,000 purpose, The grand duke is a popular

THE late Dr. Andrew Peabody, according to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, was looking over some accumulated papers one day, when he discovered that he was \$40,000 richer than he was the year before. Thereupon he wrote to the assessors of Cambridge, asking those officials to impose a tax on his property accordingly. Yet nobody ever suspected the good doctor of

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never disap-

in Its Wake.

Kelly, Miss., Almost Completely Wrecked.

PATH SWEPT BY THE WIND

Course Laid Low.

Much Damage Done in Portions of Kentucky.

The L. & N. Round-House at Bowling Green Demolished and All the Engines Battered-The Loss Will Reach Into the Thousands-The Victims of the Storm.

KELLY, Miss., March 24.-This morning and residences and barns injured. a more thorough investigation was made regarding the damages made by the cyclone yesterday, which showed that matters were worse than expected. Reports were numerous. Every countryman who came in added horrors to the situation. Kelly itself is only a small place of about thirty houses, of which twelve or fifteen are entirely swept away, and there remains nothing to show there was ever a bris which is scattered in all directions. Pierpont; wounded, Mel Baker, A. Riley. As far as can be learned there was not a house left standing within the scope of the cyclone, which ranged from a quarter to half a mile in width southwest of Kelly. ive power question was so frequent and | Trees were mowed down and blown up by the roots as though a scythe had clipped them. The injured are: - PAYNE, a negro, wife and five children:

Payne badly bruised, being crushed under his cabin; his wife crippled and internally in-A small baby, foot crushed.

An eight-year-old girl, head crushed in; will die. The other two escaped. HARRIET SMITH, colored, killed; lives on Krite place four miles southwest of Kelly. CHRIS BURFORD, colored, head crushed and both shoulders broken; will die. EPS MCLAUGHLIN, colored, shoulder dislo ested.

JIM PAYNE, skull crushed and arm dislo not represent the people so closely as the eated; his little eight-year-old bey badly in-The child of Mr. Cox, living on Hud-

> They were several others who were reported injured, the names and full partic-

> Some of the losses are: Harrison Smith, barn blown down and several head of mules killed.

School house totally destroyed. On the Lemon and Gale farm, five miles from here, not a house of any description was left standing.

The store of H. W. Mannen, badly wrecked; the house of Harry Dean entirely blown down, H. F. Goodrich and Robert Sevens' dwellings damaged so a terrific peal of thunder the strangest Mr. Shangon is the village school teacher

badly that they will have to be rebuilt entirely and is also the proprietor of a small store. He was teaching when he noticed signs of an approaching cyclone. He dismissed the pupils and told them to go home as quickly as possible. In half a dozen mowents the school house was torn to pieces by the wind. Mr. Shannon's grocery fared no better. The end was blown away. Mrs. Shannon was in the store at the time and she was raised from the floor by the wind and hurled through the door panel. Beyond a few bruises she was not badly injured. A bale of cotton on the platform was blown two hundred yards. Mr. Goodyear's house faced the north. The vortex of the cyclone opened around it and the house was turned completely around and now faces in the opposite direction.

THE DAMAGE IN KENTUCKY.

The L. & N. Round House Demolished and the Engines Battered Up.

Louisville, March 24.—The heavy storm which passed over a large section of the south last night did great damage to Bowlthat was the caliber of our statesmen they fifteen and twenty houses were blown off and the unfortunate occupants rushed pell-mell into the street. The most serious damage done was that of the L. & N. round house, a large brick building filled with locomotives. The storm struck the building broadside, tearing off the roof and and the damage found this morning canleveling the brick walls with the ground. | not fall short of \$35,000. The weather and The falling timber did serious damage to the engines inside the building. several of them being badly smashed up. The railroad employes who were at work in the building made a rush with the first sound of the breaking timbers. One unfortunate, a colored man, was unable to make his escape, and was caught in the debris. He was badly, though not fatally, injured. The loss to the L & N. railroad company on the building and locomotives is estimated all the way from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Among the roofs blown off at Bowling Green was that of the Warren county court house, which is considered the finest public building outside of Louisville. The loss will amount to a considerable sum. Passengers on the delayed fast express on the L. & N. from the South stated that all noticed to be roofless, and scores of outhouses totally demolished. were blown across the L. & track at many points, but the section men managed by dint of hard work to keep the track clear for the regular trains. The south-bound passenger was struck by the storm at Rowlett's station the coaches rocked violently. The passengers were greatly freightened and for a time it looked like a panic was imminent. The town of Rowlings was almost entirely destroyed. The postoffice building, owned by Frank Cordier, was swept entirely away, together with all the miles off. Mr. Cordier's loss is fully \$1,000. The store house occupied by Stephens & Knox was almost demolished ruined by the rain which followed. Isaac Hamilton lost several tenement houses and store rooms, beside having his residence badly wrecked. His loss is \$4,500. The Shelton house was unroofed, as were the other buildings attached to it. Judge Shelton's loss is about \$1,000, and J. H. Carrier, who rents the hotel, lost several

hundred more. Every house in Stanford was more or less damaged. J. W. Flower's residence. haif a mile from town, was unroofed; J. H. Hiatt's house was blown down and Dudyear's mill, two miles away, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500. The track of the tornado was not over 300 vards

in their insurance policies. At Murray, Ky., twenty residences and fifty stables and barns were demolished. Only one person, Miss Aline Stabblefield. The Cyclone Leaves Death was injured severely. A dozen were slightly hurt. The loss will reach \$25,000. stroyed.

Two Killed; Four Badly Hurt.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 24.-Two men were killed and four badly, if not fatally, injured by an explosion of gas at Oak Hill colliery, near Minersville, this morning. The killed are William Purcell, John Morgan, badly burned and bruised, not expected to recover; J. W. James, arms and legs broken and injured internally, will Everything in the Storm's die; David Davis, jr., probably fatally injured. Two more bodies have been brought to the surface, one dead and the other horribly mutilated but living, both unrecognizable

In Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24,-The eevere storm which swept over this city last night did much damage in the aggregate in North Nashville. A boy named Drumright was killed by the destruction of a store in which he and others beside the regular occupants had assembled. Many residences and outhouses in the northern part of the city were damaged, and in the country to the north of the city fences and trees were blown down

Fatal Fire at Denver.

DENVER, March 24 .- A fire broke out this morning in the warehouse of the Summit fuel and feed company at the corner of Third and Laramie-sts. Not many minutes later four firemen were lying on the ground covered with debris and fall. ing bricks of the east wall of the fire tran. One was dead and three severely wounded. A second one died in less than two hours. residence there, except by the mass of de- The list is: Killed, Frank Mahoney, Fred

Two Negroes Killed. MERIDIAN, Miss., March 24 .- A cyclone struck forty miles south of here last night, crossing the Mobile & Ohio railroad three miles north of Shubuta, Miss., cutting a swath a quarter of a mile wide. On the Heard place a settlement of negro cabins were blown done, two negroes killed and several wounded.

THE INDIANA TORNADO.

Much Damage to Valuable Property and Several Lives Lost.

Anderson, March 24 .- Special ]-The | terian church down and left it laying the hurrican which swept over the northern part of this county last night did much damage at Alexandria. The south end of the Lippencott lamp flue was crushed in by the gale and one, Mr. William Angel, was low. Fencing, loose roofs, old sheds, etc., killed outright and a dozen more glass | were laid low. No one was injured. blowers were badly injured. The building collapsed at a fortunate time, for had it occurred ten minutes sooner or that much later the casualties would have been much greater, as the night shift numbering some 100 men or more was just coming on and the factory would have been full of workmen. The loss to the Lippencott's will exceed \$10,000,

Anderson, March 24 .- [Special.] -- Con-

ductor Finfrock reports a strange ex-

perience during the storm while his train

was plugging along between Middletown

and this city. The lightning flashed in a

threatening way. Immediately following

feeling was experienced by all who were

in the rear coach. The lightning seemed

to play hide and seek all over the car, and

zigzagged about the windows in a way that frightened every one. After the electrical phenomena had subsided it was noticed that the glass on the north side of the ear had been cracked in a thousand different places. Conductor Finfrock describes the sensation as that of a lot of brush rubbing against the side of the car. BROOKLYN, March 24.-[Special.]-A very destructive cyclone passed through this place last night about 9 o'clock and was of about ten minutes duration. A great deal of damage was done to houses. barns, chimneys, trees, iences and outbuildings. No loss of live is reported. The following is a partial list of damage: Franklin Landers' large grain and stock barn is roofless, and he has not 500 feet of fence standing on his farm; trees fell all around his large brick house. J. M. Monical is short a barn roof and the corner of his dwelling was crushed by a falling tree. At Bethany park grounds things are torn up generally. The Tabernacle is blown out of line and almost off its foundation. The Butler university building is wrecked, but is still standing. The pavalion on the bill is flat on the ground At Centerton, two miles west of here, the house. At Campbells, six box cars were blown from the switch and turned over. MARTINSVILLE, March 24.-[Special.]-There was a veritable tornado here Thursday night, "It was the severest wind storm that has ever struck Martinaville. wind had been calm all day, and to the observer not assisted by the facilities for predicting accurately the weather to come, tured. there was no indication that anything unusual would transpire. But the unusual. it might be said the extraordinary, did occur. The weather report Thursday was correct. The storm it predicted, however, far exceeded what they supposed. Occasionally Thursday there were local rains. strong and irregular winds. Until 8:30 the the damage began.

GREENFIELD, March 24. - [Special.]-Scattering reports from all parts of the county received today of last evening's positions. wind and rain storm indicate a vast destruction of property. The new farm residence of James McCord, near McCords ville, this county, was badly demoralized and Mrs. McCord was probably fatally injured by flying fragments. A frame dwelling on the farm of the Hon. David S. Gooding, adjoining the city, was split into two parts and partly separated from its foundation. The Gibbs & Thomas bardware store, filled with farming implements, a barn belonging to John Wilson and a gas well derrick were totally wrecked and a storage building at the bottle glass works | tion pays its losses in full and promptly. Truly, twisted from its foundation. Many farm fences were leveled, barns unroofed and otherwise delapidated.

VINCENNES, March 24.-[Special,]-One of the worst storms ever known here swept over Washington and Palmyra townships last night. Some of the fluest | Oil.

wide, but it swept everything in its way. | barns in the county were blown down, The losers did not have the tornado clause | while many buildings were wrecked. Great damage was done to timber, fences and buildings. One person was injured.

Tipron, March 24.-[Special.]-During the storm last night Jacob Gruble of Cicero and his brother John, who were working on a gas derrick near Curtisville, Much timber, fencing, etc., was also de- in the eastern part of this county, were blown off. Jacob was instantly killed and John was fataliy injured. The roofs of several houses were blown off and considerable damage was done in that vicinity. At the county farm the wind played havor with several of the outbuildings, taking the roof completely off of one. It is reported that \$10,000 will not cover the damage done to property and fences by the storm in this county.

FORTVILLE, March 24-[Special.]-A tornado passed over this place last night, blowing down barns, fencing and outhouses, damaging property to the extent of thousands of dollars. At McCordsville, a village five miles west of this place, it unroofed and laid flat a number of barns and dwellings, but the only casualty reported is from the above named place. James McCord, who lives over half a mile south of that place, had his house wrecked and his wife was fataily injured.

ALBANY, March 24.- [Special.]-The small end of a cyclone struck Albany last night about 10 o'clock. Out buildings were blown down. The roof of the Dowdon block was carried away, and the sheds of the Albany lumber company were totally demolished. The loss in own is probably from \$1,500 to \$2,000, Word from the country in this vicinity brings the news that houses and barns were unroofed, and shade trees, orchards and timber badly damaged.

COLUMBUS, March 24,-[Special.]-The storm last night did great damage in diferent parts of the county. The wails of several large brick residences were blown in and the roofs either torn off or lifted from their fastenings and timber and fencing was leveled to the ground. The chimneys were blown off of the new orphan's some and some damage was done to the driving park. The loss will be over \$20,000. No damage was done in this

RUSHVILLE, March 24.-[Special.]-A terrific gale passed over this city and county last night which did great damage to buildings, fences and timbered lands, Dr. Frank S. Huckleman's kitchen was unroofed. Fouts & Motfet's new plaining mill was partly demolished, the roof over Odd Fellows' hall was torn off. Several other buildings were more or less damaged. Nearly every rail fence running east and west in the county is down.

GREENWOOD, March 24 .- [Special.]-Last night about 8:30 quite a storm struck this town and blew the cupola of the presbyfull length on the comb of the roof. Had it stood forty-five days longer it would have stood the winds, rains, thaws and freezes of forty years. The derrick of the mineral well being bored was struck

ATLANTA, March 24 .- [Special.] -Atlanta was visited by a cyclone last night which terribly wrecked the methodist episcopal church. We call on all good people to help us. Send your contributions to E. T. Steckel, trustee.

N. A. ROADS. L. C. McFatridge, S. Essig. E. T. STECKEL Trustees

SEYMOUR, March 24- Special. ]-A terrific wind, rain and thunderstorm visited this city last night doing considerable damage. A portion of the woolen mill was blown off. Other buildings were wrecked and fences scattered to the four winds. Large portions of the lowlands are inundated and the waters are still rising tonight.

New Castle, March 24.- Special |- The electric storm last and early this morning was severe. Large hallstones and torrents of rain feel. The steam pump factory at Rushville was blown down. In other localities barns were unroofed and much bayor was wrought by the gale.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, March 24.- | Special, ] -Last night about 9 o'clock a severe storm passed over this place doing considerable damage. The Pan-Handle freight depot was completely unroofed.

ACTS OF FIENDS.

A Mother and Her Babe Tortured by Masked Burglars.

PITTSBURG, March 23.-Four masked men entered the house of J. C. McClelland, a wealthy farmer of Finleyville, Pa., and upon the refusal of Mrs. Kerr, a married sister, to disclose the hiding place of Mc-Clelland's money, the desperadoes cut off her hair and bound and gagged her. They new dwelling of J. Maxwell is off its took her baby into another room, where foundation, and he is also short a wood | they stuck pins in its feet to make it cry, The men who remained in the room with the lady told her the child was being killed and the only way to save its life was to tell where the money wassecreted. Failing to force her to tell, they ransacked the house, but left without securing anything. As this is the third outrage by masked men in that locality within a few weeks the citizens have become aroused and threaten to lynch the fiends if cap-

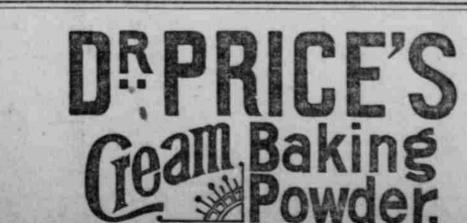
[Brownstown Herald.] Let our readers pick up a SENTINEL, published some six months ago. This lead ing organ at that time published a list of democratic editors giving the names of About 8 o'clock in the evening it began | presidential candidate, for whom each of raining very hard, accompanied by very the editors was battling. Those who were opposed to the nomination of him winds increased and it was at that time | who is now our president composed a lengthy column. It is amusing now to note the prominence in which a number of these figure as applicants for federal

> A Correction Made. tained a special dispatch from its Richmond correspondent which reflected in a small degree upon the stability of the Equitable life and endowment association of Waterioo, Ia. In justice to the association, the following communication is printed:

> "L. V. Armstrong, Richmond, Ind .: "SIR-The Equitable mutual life and endowment society of Waterloo, Is., has complied with the laws of the state and has suthority from this office to do business. This associa-

> > "J. A. LYONS, "Auditor of State,"

The Thirty-seventh general assembly of the state of Missouri adjourned sine die. Incomparable as a liniment, Salvation



Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.